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## A SERMON

PREACHED ON THE LATE NATIONAL FAST DAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1861.

BY REV. FRANCIS R. HOLLAND,

*Pastor of the Moravian Church, Salem, N. C.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

SALEM, N. C., January 7th, 1861.

Rev. F. R HOLLAND,

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, members of your congregation, who heard with pleasure and delight your very eloquent and appropriate sermon, preached on Friday last, the day appointed by the President of the United States to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, fully sharing the sentiments embraced in your discourse, and believing that it cannot be otherwise than productive of much good, if the same were extensively circulated and read, respectfully ask of you a copy thereof for publication. We trust and confidently hope that you will feel willing to accede to our request, for in times like the present, we hold that each and every good citizen of this hitherto highly favored land, should not hold back anything that might tend to the restoration of peace and harmony in this our now distracted country.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN VOGLER, JOHN D. SIEWERS,
J. L. FULKERSON, CHARLES COOPER,
E. A. VOGLER, LEWIS BELO,
JOSHUA BONER, J. R. CRIST,
F. W. LEINBACH, T. C. PFOHL,
TR. CRIST, E. W. LEINBACH.

SALEM, January 7, 1861.

To Messrs. JOHN VOGLER, J. L. FULKERSON, JOHN D. SIEWERS, and others.

DEAR BRETHREN:

The discourse delivered by me on Friday last is at your service. I agree fully with you in the closing sentiment of your kind note, and therefore waive all hesitation I might otherwise have felt. If its circulation in our neighborhood should prove to be productive of any good, I shall heartily rejoice, and give God the glory.

With high regard, I am affectionately, your brother,

F. R. HOLLAND.

### HYMN.

O GOD of heaven and earth, arise,
And hear our loud united cries;
Behold us bow before thy face,
Throughout our land, and seek thy grace.

Our trust is not in mortal hosts,
Nor in the arms that guard our coasts;
Thine is the land, and thine the main,
And human force and skill are vain.

Our guilt might draw thy vengeance down,
On every shore, on every town;
But view us, Lord, with pitying eye,
And lay thy lifted thunder by.

Forgive the follies of our times,
And cleanse our land from all its crimes;
Reform'd and deck'd with grace divine,
Let our united people shine.

### PRAYER.

Lord, Lord God! merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth; we do not present ourselves before thee for our righteousness, but for thy great mercies. Behold, we beseech thee, a nation at thy footstool, and hear the humble confessions and fervent prayers which to-day ascend unto thee our gracious God, from millions of burdened hearts. And when thou hearest in heaven, thy dwelling place, Oh forgive and do according to thine infinite mercy! Oh Lord, spare thy people, and give not thy heritage to reproach!

Oh Lord our God, unto thee belongeth righteousness, but unto us confusion of faces, as at this day. We wait for light, but behold obscurity; for brightness, but we walk in darkness. For our transgressions are multiplied before thee, and our sins testify against us. Our iniquities are increased over our heads and our trespass is grown up into the heavens!

Oh Lord our God, we have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. We have sinned and committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and have rebelled, even by departing from thy precepts, and from thy judgments; and thou mightest justly have cast us off forever, long ere this, and taken away from us thy much abused gifts and bounties. We have sinned against heaven and in thy sight!—Our whole land is full of sin!—Sins against thy law and the gospel, —sins against judgments and mercies,—sins of commission and omission,—sins in thought, and word, and deed!

Oh Lord our God, thou hast given us a goodly land to dwell in.—Thou hast entrusted to us a goodly heritage. But we have been guilty of idolatry. We have put the creature in the place of the Creator. We have idolized our glorious country and our civil liberties and privileges, and have forgotten that in *Thy favor* alone is life. Our trust has been too much in man, instead of being fixed on Thee, alone art entitled to our confidence. We have forgotten our responsibility to thee, and have been unfaithful stewards of that which thou hast entrusted to us. Pride and luxury, and the love of money have abounded among us. We have been too much inclined to sit in judgment on the faults of others, instead of crying, each one for himself: "God be merciful to me a sinner." Oh, Lord, our sins against the grace of salvation so freely offered to us, have well deserved that thou shouldst have given us up, and taken thy Holy Spirit from us!

But there is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared.—Thou hast said that if we confess our sins, thou art faithful and just to forgive us; and hast assured us that if a nation repent and turn from their evil way, thou wilt repent of the evil thou thoughtest to do unto them. Oh help us all to make trial of these encouraging assurances. Help us to search and try our ways and turn unto thee. Help each one of us to come unto the fountain opened for sin and uncleaness, and may the blood of Jesus Christ cleanse us from all sin! and may we learn, as a people, before it be too late, that righteousness exalteth a nation, and that sin is ever, first the reproach and then the ruin of any people! Help us to follow after truth and justice in our relations to all men! Remove from our hearts "that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies with which we are surrounded!" Help us to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us!

O Lord, our God, bless, we pray thee, the President of the United States and his constitutional advisers, and grant unto them due wisdom for this time of trial and perplexity. Look down upon both houses of Congress, and grant that their deliberations may result with thy blessing, in restoring tranquility to our distracted country. Bless the respective State governments, and grant that they may follow after the things which make for peace. Guide and support the magistrates of the land, and all who are in places of public trust and responsibility. And since thou hast commanded us to pray for all that are in authority, we also beseech thee to bless him whom thou hast invested with authority soon to assume the chief magistracy of the United States, and give him grace to administer the government in thy fear, and for the safety and welfare of the whole country. Grant O Lord that the dark clouds which now hang so gloomily over this land, may be again dispersed, and the Union and Constitution of these hitherto United States, be preserved to the latest posterity. Restore, we beseech thee, harmony and good feeling which once prevailed; or if thou must still correct us, Oh let it not be in thine anger, lest thou consume us!

O Lord our God, pour out thy Holy Spirit upon all thy churches, and upon all the inhabitants of this land! Pour out a spirit of prayer and supplication, and grant that we may sorrow after a godly sort. And bless thy word to our hearts. May it find a ready entrance, and be abundantly blest to all who hear it. Hear these our prayers, accept our confessions, forgive all our sins, and do for us above all that we can ask or think, for Jesus sake. AMEN.

### SERMON

*"Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not."*—Jonah 3: 9.

The text forms a part of the proclamation of the king of Nineveh, calling upon his subjects to fast and pray and humble themselves under the mighty hand of God, on account of the destruction threatening their city and country. The prophet Jonah had been sent to them with the message: "Yet 40 days and Nineveh shall be destroyed." Then, we are told, "the people of Nineveh believed God and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even unto the least of them. For word came unto the king of Nineveh, and he arose from his throne, and he laid his robe from him, and covered him with sackcloth, and sat in ashes. And he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh by the decree of the king and his nobles, saying, let neither man nor beast, herd or flocks, taste any thing; let them not feed or drink water: but let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God: yea, let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands. *Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?*"

We are summoned on this day to the same duty, upon the recommendation of the chief magistrate of the United States. The circumstances under which, and the object for which we are thus assembled, are well set forth in the words of the President's proclamation. He says:

"The union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

"In this hour of our peril and calamity to whom should we resort for relief, but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies, our own ingratitute and guilt towards our heavenly Father.

"Let us then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

"An omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities."

Our venerable chief magistrate plainly declares that he sees no hope from man, and the sentiment uppermost in his mind undoubtedly is that of the text: "Who can tell if God will repent and turn from his fierce anger that we perish not." Such a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety seems indeed to possess the minds of all thoughtful and reflecting men in the present crisis of our country's affairs. All who love their country are agitated by alternate hope and fear; even the wisest and most experienced men, upon taking a view of the present state of our affairs, can only ask, with painful solicitude; What will be the end of these things? And those who look to God alone for deliverance, can only say: *who can tell* but God will turn and repent! Oh what a state of fearful uncertainty and peril is this! And this, whether we are disposed to deny it or not, is the present state of our country.

But is this feeling of uncertainty and apprehension warrantable? The king of Nineveh was but a heathen,—or at best enjoyed very imperfect means of instruction; and even if *he* felt doubtful in regard to the consequence of repentance, are *we* warranted, with our superior light, in taking up the same language, and saying: "Who can tell if God will repent, and turn away from the fierceness of his anger, that we perish not?" Several considerations will serve to show us that we can be no more certain than was the king of Nineveh, that the most we can say is: "Who can tell."

1. Nations, as such, can be punished in this world only. In the next world there will be no nations; and therefore, if nations are to be punished for national sins, the judgment must come upon them in this world. With individuals it is different. The sinner may prosper, and even "have no bands in his death," but our faith need not be staggered by it, for we know that his day is coming, and that he will be punished hereafter. But if *nations* are to be punished, it must be now, because they cannot, as such, be punished hereafter. And that God *does* thus execute justice and judgment among the guilty nations of the earth, all history teaches us. Look at Babylon, Nineveh, and other ancient States. Look especially at the nation of the Jews, between whom and ourselves, we so often run a parallel, as indeed there are many striking analogies. See them punished by one judgement after another, till finally, for their crowning sin, the Romans came and took away their place and nation. Nor does the history of modern nations fail to impress us with the conviction that national sins have been followed by national judgments. Did time permit, we might adduce instances to prove the assertion.

2. There are times in the history of nations when the divine forbearance is exhausted,—when the cup of a nation's sins is full, and when even the prayers of the righteous help no more. The righteous then deliver their own souls but nothing more. There was a time in the history of Israel, when God said, "Though Moses and Samuel stood before me, my mind could not be toward this people: cast them out of my sight, and let them go forth." "Though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job were in it, they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness, saith the Lord." It is not for us to say whether or not this fatal period has arrived with respect to our own nation; but no one can confidently affirm that it has not. We know not what an offended God may see fit to do with us. Our trust is in Him. We know that fervent prayers are ascending to Him, yet all we can say is: "*Who can tell* if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not!"

3. We have every reason to fear if we consider our national guilt and impenitence. On this point however, we desire to speak to-day, only with a close and direct personal application to ourselves as individuals. We would not speak of the offences of one section against another, but of our sins against God. We would avoid every thing that could tend to direct the mind from our own personal offences against God, either in private life, or in meeting our political responsibilities as citizens of this country. The solemn question: In how far have *my* transgressions helped to swell the aggregate of the nation's sins? should occupy every mind. And we ask here, 1st. Have we discharged the duties of citizens habitually *as unto God?* Have you, my hearers, tried to serve your country, because in so doing you were serving God? Can you lay your hand on your heart and say that under a solemn sense of your accountability to God, and in humble dependence upon Him for wisdom and guidance, you have thought and planned, and acted and voted? Is it not true, to use the words of another, that, as a people, "our theory of human rights, our ideas of national advancement, our dependence in time of peril, have all been grounded on the greatness of *man*. With us *man* has been every thing, and *God* nothing. And we have been far more jealous of the *rights* of man than of the *duties* of man: more concerned to assert our prerogatives than to confess our obligations. We have worshipped [illegible] ought to have adored God." Is it not true that "blind[illegible]s, proud of our rapid growth, wonderful development [illegible] destiny, we have worshipped our national greatness, [illegible] often our dependence on God?" Is it not true that all along [illegible] been looking more to men than to God? And this forget[illegible] to mind, this ignoring of God, this putting the creature in the [illegible] the Creator, is *one* sin that cries against us to heaven And c[illegible] my hearers, can I, say that *personally* we are not guilty,—g[illegible] guilty in the sight of God?

2. Have we, in political matters, followed the golden rule to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us? Have not hard feelings, and unkind words, and unjust acts too generally characterized political discussions and proceedings? Has not "that false pride of opinion, which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are surrounded," prevented justice from being done to those who honestly differed from us; and has it not, in its blind devotion to party, led to the advancement of reckless and incapable men to posts of trust and responsibility? And if, my hearers, we have thought ourselves above the vulgar abuse, and bitter denunciation, and false assertions, which have made politics the muddy pool it has become, have we not weakly and foolishly and sinfully countenanced the miserable game we ought to have endeavored most earnestly to prevent, till now our body politic has become, as we have only too much reason to fear, a huge mass of corruption,—"the whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint; from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, it is full of wounds and bruises, and putrifying sores?"

3. Taking a view in reference to ourselves as men,—as creatures of that God who created and redeemed us, and whom we are bound to glorify with our bodies and spirits, which are his, we are constrained to ask, Does not sin of every kind lie heavily, indeed, upon us? Have we not erred and gone astray, like lost sheep? Have we not sinned against a holy law and against the gospel of all grace? Have not pride, and vanity, and wordliness, compassed us about as with a chain? Oh! how has the sabbath been profaned, and the ordinance of God's house disregarded! Oh! what sins of ingratitude, and rebellion, and disobedience, and forgetfulness of God, rising mountain high before God, and calling for vengeance on our guilty heads! Verily, we are a sinful nation; a seed of evil doers; children that are corruptors! Surely the utmost that can be said, is: "*Who can tell* if God will turn away and repent of his fierce anger, with which he now threatens us?"

If [illegible] under such circumstances, there is help anywhere, it is only in God, and [illegible] to be obtained by repentance and prayer. Of this the king of Nineveh felt fully convinced. He enjoined all to put on sackcloth, the token of humiliation before God; and rising from his throne, in sorrow and shame for sin, he laid aside the badges of royal dignity, and sat in ashes, in token of humiliation for sin, and dread of Divine vengeance. That the humiliation might be the more moving and affecting, even the beasts, the flocks and herds, must be restrained from food, that their pining for want of sustenance might stir up guilty man to deeper sorrow and humiliation.

Oh, what an impressive scene now presents itself to the mind—king and subjects, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, covered with sackcloth, and with ashes sprinkled on their heads! And this was not all. Their repentance must not consist only of these outward observances. The proclamation of the king further requires them to "cry mightily unto God, and turn every one from his evil way." He was sensible of the propriety and necessity of prayer—earnest prayer to God, and a turning away from sin,—a reformation of life, as well as afflicting themselves with fasting. He, no doubt, reasoned thus: If we do not humble ourselves, and repent, and reform, the case is plain; any one can tell that we cannot escape; our doom is sealed beyond a question; unavoidable destruction is swiftly coming upon us. But if we repent, who knows what effect it will have? Who can tell if God will not then repent, and turn from his fierce anger that we perish not? If there be any hope at all, it is in this way. And this he learned from the light of nature and from the preaching of Jonah.

We would assign two reasons as sufficient to show that the only hope of our nation in its present situation is in humiliation before God, confession of sin, prayer, and turning from iniquity.

1. Sin has a direct tendency, in its very nature, to injure, to weaken and destroy a nation. It is the deadly poison which spreads itself through the whole system, and brings on decay and death. It is the fatal disease which will destroy the body politic, without so much as lifting up of the hand of a foreign foe. According to the degree in which it prevails, it spreads corruption, injustice, treachery, discord and confusion through a nation; it destroys confidence, good feeling and love of country;—it tends to disunion, weakness and disgrace; and thus in its very nature tends to destroy a nation. Now *repentance* is the proper remedy for the disease. *Cease to do evil*, and the poisonous principle of the disease is removed. *Learn to do well*, and the opposite principle of life and health and vigor is implanted in its stead. But this is not all,—for

2. Sin brings on a people the just displeasure of God; and from the moment the presence and blessing of God are removed, you may write of that nation, Ichabod! The glory is departed!—Under the displeasure of God the glory fades away like a blasted flower, and not the knowledge, and science, and arts, and natural resources of any nation can prevent it. Now there is only one way of removing the curse, and obtaining, instead of it, a blessing. And that is by *repentance and prayer*. It is only by deep humiliation and earnest prayer that we can hope to obtain the blessing. It is only to the penitent that promises of deliverance are made, and without repentance they cannot possibly be ours. So also deliverance and blessings are promised in answer to prayer; and therefore without earnest prayer we cannot expect them.

The people of Nineveh repented at the preaching of Jonah, and Nineveh was spared. And God has said: "At what instant I shall speak concerning a kingdom to pluck up, and to pull down and destroy it, if that nation against whom I have pronounced, turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil that I thought to do unto them." Let us therefore betake ourselves to this our only refuge and hope. Let us deeply humble ourselves before God,—let us cry mightily unto him,—and let us turn every one from our evil ways; and then, who can tell but God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger that we perish not! And certainly, if *as a people*, we make this trial, we have reason to hope that God will hear our prayer and remove the dark clouds that now lower so threateningly over our country. But alas! I fear that we are not so easily brought to repentance. Ten thousand warnings from conscience, and providence, and the gospel, have not the effect upon us that the preaching of Jonah had upon the Ninevites. "The men of Nineveh," said our blessed Saviour to a less guilty people than we, "shall rise up against this generation and condemn it." Nineveh never had such loud calls to repentance as we. Nineveh never enjoyed the thousandth part of our privileges,—of our motives and encouragements to repent and turn to God. Yet where is our repentance? Is it here, in the midst of this congregation, that it is to be seen? Shall Nineveh repent, and will any of you go on impenitent, luxurious, worldly minded, serenely stupid and forgetful of God!

We are recommended to observe this day as a day of fasting, as well as humiliation and prayer. Fasting is opposed to feasting. It is the natural expression of our sorrow, just as feasting is considered natural and appropriate to any joyful occasion. The great end to be kept in view is humiliation for, and abstinence from sin. It is to be a help to our devotion to deepen our feelings of contrition, and lead us to fervent supplication. We need not understand it as requiring of us a literal abstinence from food, but that we should eat sparingly of plain food; not occupying our thoughts with eating and drinking, but giving ourselves to the works of repentance and prayer. How appropriate is it, then, to our present circumstances; and how plain that we have not come up to the requirement of an occasion like the present, when we have merely come into the house of God, and joined our prayers with those of the congregation! Shall we not repent, and humble ourselves,—mourning, in the language of the prophet: "every family apart; the family of the house of David apart and their wives apart; the family of the house of Nathan apart, and their wives apart; the family of the house of Levi apart, and their wives apart; all the families that remain, every family apart, and their wives apart." And that not only for this day, but let us like Daniel, "set our faces unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting and sack-cloth and ashes;" yea, let us cry mightily unto God till he hear us, and avert the judgments and calamities, which owing to our own guilt and folly, now threaten us!

Should the harp and the viol, and the tabret, and pipe, and wine, be in our feasts, at a time like this! Should it be said of us: Thou hast stricken them, but they have not grieved; they have made their faces harder than a rock; they have refused to return?

Oh! that this day may be a preparation and a blessed introduction to the week of prayer before us! And let me beseech you, my brethren, to gather your families together daily, and pray for your country. Pray in your closets,—pray at your daily labor, for our beloved country; and *pray especially for the Holy Spirit*. The Holy Spirit of God alone is the effectual author of any works of thorough repentance and reformation. Without the influence of the Holy Spirit, nothing will have any decided and thorough effect. "Till the Spirit be poured forth from on high," says the prophet, "briers and thorns shall come up upon the land of my people." But when the happy time of outpouring comes, when "the wilderness shall be like a fruitful field; then judgment shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness shall remain in the fruitful field. Then the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness shall be quietness and assurance forever: and my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places." You see, then, how important, how necessary it is that the Holy Spirit of God be poured out, to produce peace, good feeling,—a sentiment of union, and a happy sense of security from apprehension and alarm.

Do you ask, How are we to obtain the blessing of the Holy Spirit? Surely I need not tell you that it is by prayer—that for this blessing God will be enquired of. Pray therefore,—pray earnestly and fervently; cry mightily unto God! Ask, and it shall be given! If ye being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall not your Father in heaven, give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him? This is the blessing we need as individuals, as families, as a congregation! This is the blessing the nation needs! Pray therefore in public and private, in your families and closets: O Lord, pour out thy Holy Spirit upon all the inhabitants of our beloved country!

"Let us suppose," says the excellent N. Y. Observer, "a state of things which may be realized in answer to prayer. Let us suppose North and South, East and West, simultaneously visited by such an outpouring of God's spirit on the churches, that the wires that now flash alarming signals should flash the glorious intelligence of souls renewed and church's revived, and whole cities moved by the power of the Spirit. How readily might heart be knit again to heart! How the strength of christian sympathy would outvie that of common citizenship! How one end of the country would send glad greetings to the other, and even political antagonism be overborne by the jubilee of praise from hearts united in common thanksgiving. Who shall say that such a result may not be realized in answer to prayer?"

But prayer must be no excuse for sloth and supineness in duty. In the faithful discharge of *every* duty alone can we expect God's blessing. And in the present crisis, it is emphatically and preeminently our duty to be faithful, union-loving, and law-abiding people. Especially should we be careful not to be carried away by every alarming report that reaches us; but in calm and hopeful trust in God, let us stand fast by the Constitution and the Union. You remember the well known watchword of Cromwell on an important occasion: "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry," and we accept it in so far as it recognizes the duty of pains-taking combined with a sense of dependence on God; but we give you a better: "TRUST IN GOD, AND LOVE ONE ANOTHER!" Pray for the peace of your country, and take pains, to follow after the things that make for peace and union.

Let us, then, pray and watch, and repent and labor; let us seek the Lord with all our hearts; who can tell but he will turn and repent, and again cause his face to shine upon us! Who can tell but we may be permitted in this very year to join in such a thanksgiving as has never yet swelled from multitudes of grateful hearts in this consecrated house. Who can tell but the Lord will soon give us the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness! AMEN.

### AN OLIGARCHY.

The State of South Carolina contains 29,967 plantations, containing 4,072,551 acres of improved, and 12,145,049 acres of unimproved land, valued at $82,431,684—averaging to each 541 acres.

The right to vote requires a freehold of 50 acres, in ordinary cases. A Senator must be thirty years old, a resident citizen five years, and if resident in the district, must own a freehold worth £800, if non-resident worth £1,000. Representatives must have resided in the State three years; if resident in the district, must own a freehold of 500 acres and 10 negroes, or real estate worth £150; if non-resident must own real estate £500. The Governor and Lieut. Governor are chosen by the Legislature, and must have resided in the State ten years, and be possessed of a settled estate worth £1,-500.

The people do not vote directly for Governor or for President.

There is no middle class in South Carolina. The population consists (out of the towns, which are but few,) of planters and a sort of peasantry.—*Norfolk Herald.*

### SOMEBODY "SOLD" AT LAST.

George Law has at last succeeded in working off his worthless old muskets on a soft customer. The State of Alabama (says the Savannah Republican) is the victim of the "sell," and it seems Georgia only escaped the humbug by the skin of her teeth. We take the following with regard to the purchase from the Montgomery Mail:

"It is only fair to state, in reference to the objectionable purchase of George Law's muskets, that the Governor learns from the agent of the State, Col. J. R. Powell, that there was strong competition for these guns; and that the price was thus run up on Alabama. It is understood that Col. Cooper, of Georgia, offered $15 apiece, for the lot, after they were purchased. If our Georgia friends continue in the same mind, we trust the Governor will let them have them, *at cost*. Indeed, we believe, he has authorised the sale of the guns as soon as possible."

### DEATH OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died recently, at Acton, Maine, aged 104 years.

Robert Curry, a veteran of the Revolution, died near Cincinnati last week. For several weeks prior to his death he was without the common necessaries of life, and his son and two step-daughters who were living with him, not being able to defray his funeral expenses, permitted the body to lie for several days on the bed in which the veteran died, until the police hearing of the matter had the remains decently interred. The deceased was 102 years of age, born in Little York, Pennsylvania, in 1758. At the age of thirteen he enlisted as drummer boy in the Continental army, and served through the war of the Revolution.

### DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are each garrisoned by some 250 or 300 Charleston volunteers. Then at Lighthouse point, on Morris island, are some 150 more of the blue cockades, and on the eastern shore of the bay, near its mouth, a like number.

The two last named are positions that, with a very limited supply of cannon, could disable any ship that attempted to pass up to Fort Sumpter.

# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAUARY 18, 1861.


**PAY UP.**—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

☞ Seeing, as we do, papers from all parts of the State, we are convinced that the people of North Carolina generally, and particularly those in the central and western portions of the State, are conservative and Union-loving, and wo be unto those members of the Legislature who are endeavoring to precipitate the State into secession.

We notice the proceedings of a Union Meeting in Yadkin County, on the 29th December; the proceedings of a public meeting in Surry and Stokes; the proceedings of political meetings in Davie, Randolph, Rowan, and in fact, all over the State.

The proceedings of a meeting in Davidson County will be found in this paper.

THE WAR BILL.—The bill which passed the Legislature, is for arming and equipping the State. It simply makes an appropriation to purchase arms for the State, which, when purchased, are subject to the present laws regulating the subject, or such other laws as may hereafter be adopted.

We confess, we do not like the bill, as it is. Amendments for distribution of the arms among the several counties of the State, according to militia population, and security for the same were voted down.—These arms are to be raised by a tax upon the people, and it is highly proper and prudent that equitable distribution should be made of them, as well as proper care taken of them.

WHAT NEXT.—Forts Johnston and Caswell, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, have been taken by individuals. A short time since, *according to a telegraphic despatch*, federal troops were ordered to these forts, and Gov. Ellis was consulted about the matter, by a delegation from Wilmington, when the Governor produced another despatch, contradicting the rumor, causing the delegation of secessionists from Wilmington to Raleigh, to return home with a "flea in their ear!"

Another and later despatch seems to have been transmitted to Wilmington, from Washington, at the instance of Mr. Ashe, of similar import as the first, when these United States forts were seized by individuals or troops from Smithville without the advise or consent of the Governor, who pronounced such an act to be treason!

The Wilmington Herald says that nine-tenths of the citizens of Wilmington disapprove of this step, and a later despatch from Washington city, states that the *President says* no troops have been sent to North Carolina.

North Carolina is not *out of the Union*, and the taking of the United States forts is nothing short of *treason!*

It looks very much like designing men are determined to precipitate North Carolina into revolution and civil war. Let North Carolina stand firm in the Union, and "watch and wait."

☞ While the Appropriation bill was under consideration in Congress, it will be seen by reference to another part of this paper, Hon. J. M. Leach, our Representative, took a bold stand in favor of retrenchment and reform.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, for a very acceptable New Year's gift, in the shape of ten pieces of choice sheet music, for which they will please accept our thanks. We would have acknowledged the receipt earlier, had not "fair hands" spirited the music away before we had time to note the particulars. They are entitled as follows:—"Ever of Thee," Transcriptions for Pisno; "From Childhood's Dawn;" "Norma," From Concert Gems; "First Love;" "Heimweh,"—(Homesick;) "Yelva;" "La Fountaine;" "I have no Mother now;" "The Birds of Notre Dame;" "I cannot lose the Dreams of Thee."

Also on Wednesday evening from the same establishment, we received:—"Major Anderson's Quickstep," and "Fort Sumpter Grand March." Those who are in the musical line, and others, will please note 277 Washington St., Boston, a popular and fashionable Music House.

We have apparently been neglecting the markets, for some time; but the fact is, the markets seem dull, not much doing.

In Columbia, S. C., flour is from $3½ to $4; Corn $1 a $1.5 per bushel of 56 lbs in bulk Oats, 80 a 85c. Bacon, 12½ a 13c.

SPOT THEM.—There are leading Democrats in the Legislature, who are not willing to trust the people by submitting the proceeding of the contemplated Convention to their adoption or rejection.

To prove this, read the following brief article from the Fayetteville Observer:

"THE CLOVEN FOOT, AGAIN.—It will be remembered by our readers that it was only by the determined demand of the Hon Bedford Brown that the committee on Federal relations in our Legislature agreed to insert in the bill calling a Convention a provision that the action of the Convention shall be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.—Such, at last, was the bill introduced. But will it be believed, that Messrs. Avery and Person have ventured to propose substitutes, the one in the Senate and the other in the Commons, entirely omitting this indispensable provision? Such is the fact, and we call upon the people to note it. These gentlemen, and their abettors, bent upon disunion, have seen from the expressions of opinion that the people are not likeways bent on disunion, and so they dare to deny to the people the right to decide upon the wisdom and patriotism of their servants the members of the Convention. Surely if there needed anything to open the eyes of the people to the treasonable designs of the secessionists, this is sufficient. Mr. Brown at once attacked the substitute in the Senate, declaring that "he would never vote for the substitute as it stood—never! never!" And a round of applause ran through the Senate and lobbies in response to this declaration.

P. S.—Saturday's Standard says,

"It appears to be a fixed fact—and we are glad to have it in our power to state it—that no bill calling a Convention can be passed without a provision submitting its action to the people at the ballot-box.

## LATE NEWS.

On Friday last the Hon. John A. Dix, of New York, was nominated and confirmed in the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Browne, of the Washington *Constitution* has received official notification of the withdrawal of the government advertising from his paper. The "Constitution" is a disunion paper and has recently assailed the President.

Forts Jackson, St. Philips, and Pike have been seized by Louisiana troops. No resistance was made. The federal troops have abandoned all the forts in Pensacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated.

It is stated that by order of Gen. Scott a detachment of troops has taken possession of the sub-treasury, post-office and custom-house in St. Louis.

Lieut. Talbott arrived in Washington City on Friday last. He was charged by Maj. Anderson to lay before the President the facts in relation to the firing on the Star of the West, and to obtain instructions.

We learn from the "Herald" that a most enthusiastic Constitutional Union meeting was held in Wilmington on Friday evening last.—Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were adopted as a basis of compromise.

The Cabinet is now constituted as follows: Secretary of State, J. S. Black, of Penn.; Attorney General, E. M. Stanton, of Penn.; Secretary of the Treasury, John A. Dix, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Isaac Toucey, of Conn; Postmaster General and Secretary of War, *ad interim*, Joseph Holt, of Kentucky. The last *Constitution* says "it is rumored that Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, has been offered the Secretaryship of War.

The Alabama Convention passed a secession ordinance on Friday last by a vote of 61 to 39. Florida, has also seceded by a vote of 62 to 7; and also Mississippi by a vote of 85 to 15.

On Friday last Virginia State bonds sold at 75½ in New York, and North Carolina bonds at 76. This is the lowest figure yet reached by our State bonds. No wonder they are falling under the violent efforts being made here to "precipitate" North Carolina out of the Union.

The Albany Evening Journal announces by authority that William H. Seward is to be Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a bill to call a Convention. The bill provides for a vote of the people, on the same day they elect their delegates, on the question of referring the doings of the Convention to the people—those for referring to vote for it, and those against referring to vote accordingly. The election for delegates is to be held on the 4th of February, and the Convention to meet on the 13th of the same month.

No very exciting news from Charleston.—The U. S. steamer Brooklyn was near Charleston on the 12th. There are rumors that Maj. Anderson has been instructed to abandon Fort Sumter.

Mississippi having seceded, the artillery were ordered to Vicksburg on the 12th, by the Governor, to hail and question passing boats.—Trouble is brewing on the Mississippi river.

Gen. Scott is still engaged in making preparations to guard against a possible breach of the peace in Washington, in consequence of the present political agitation. Effective military forces are to be posted in several parts of the city. It is not probable that any but regular troops and the militia of the District will be employed for the purpose.

LATEST.—Thursday 2 o'clock, p. m.

RALEIGH, Jan. 15.—3.25 p. m.

The Convention question is still being warmly debated in the Senate by Messrs. Brown, Avery, Turner, Dockery and others.

No vote will be taken to day is my impression.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 15.

A fire broke out in this town, last night, which destroyed the Court House and other buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15.

The Republicans, to-day, voted down the Crittenden proposition by a majority of seven.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15th.—A resolution has unanimously passed the Legislature, declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to re-inforce Fort Sumter, would be considered an act of open hostility, and a declaration of war.

Gov. Pickens sent an Aid to Fort Sumter yesterday, at 4 o'clock, with dispatches for Major Anderson. It is supposed they are in relation to matters occupying the attention of the Department at Washington.

Nothing transpired since.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—Mr. Seward, the great Black Republican oracle, delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States on Saturday last, which is anxiously looked for by the people. It is a strong Union speech, but we are sorry to state that he has offered no compromise to arrest the impending National troubles. From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, we learn that in this, he has disappointed the hopes of every body in that section.

The New York Express has the following concerning the speech, with the publication of which we must be content for the present, as it gives the reader a correct idea of the position of Mr. Seward:

The Senator recognizes:

1. In the Slave States that slaves are "property," under the laws thereof,—and that when such property escapes into another, it must be delivered up on claim.—Hence, all Personal Liberty Bills contravening the Constitution ought to be repealed.

2. Slavery in the States ought to be left to the States, and he is willing to amend the Constitution, so that Congress can never abolish Slavery in [illegible] States.

3. Though Congress [illegible] sectionable authority to legislate [illegible] very in the Territories, yet the exer[illegible] power is to be determined on practica[illegible]nds.

Mr. Seward is willing t[illegible]pt the propositions introduced into [illegible] New York Legislature by Lucious Ro[illegible]n—and understood to be the Rice pro[illegible]tion of making two States of the existing Territories—one South of 36° 30′, and the other North.

Hereafter, two or three years hence, he would advise a Convention of the People to amend the Constitution—if deemed necessary! Once in a century the machine of government may need change.

4. The Senator is ready to vote laws to arrest John Brown raids.

5. Then, the Senator is for two Pacific Railways to bind the Union together.

DISUNION PROGRAMME.—We would direct the attention of the reader to the article under this head, copied from the National Intelligencer. There seems to be a deep laid plot to dissolve the Union, among the fire-eating Southerners, which corroborates the statements and charges made through the columns of this paper from time to time, by way of warning the conservative, Union-loving people of the South, not to permit themselves to be precipitated into revolution and civil war, by designing men. *Secession* is no remedy for the ills we complain of.

It will be remembered that, when measures of compromise, calculated to adjust the sectional difficulties, were proposed at Washington, the response from the *ultra* Southern members inevitably was, *"too late!"*—which in itself was enough to sicken the heart of the patriot. And now the most damnable plot has been revealed, which should be discountenanced by every true lover of his whole country.

In connection, we clip the following:

*A Sign of the Times.*—The squinting towards a constitutional monarchy, is one of the signs of the times, at the South, worthy of notice.—*Richmond Whig.*

We have reliable information that there is a strong and growing tendency that way in the States South of this.—*Fay. Obs.*

### CONGRESSIONAL.

On Wednesday, a message from the President was received. (See news head.) Messrs. Davis of Miss. and Wigfall denounced the President most bitterly in the Senate. In the House it was referred to a special committee of five to inquire as to alleged negotiations for a surrender of U. S. forts &c; pledges not to reinforce U. S. garrisons; location and command of U. S. vessels; seizure of U. S. property and vessels, &c., &c. The committee has power to take testimony, send for persons and papers, and report as material facts are ascertained.—The reference was opposed, but adopted 133 to 62—the 62 generally from the South.

On Thursday, Mr. Davis of Miss. made a fire-eating speech in denunciation of the President's Message. Mr. Trumbull, Illinois Republican, replied, fire eating on the other side.

On Friday, Mr. Hunter spoke at length.—He thought the Union gone, and wanted a general Convention to reconstruct it, and alter the Constitution in many points. He spoke against the right and policy of using force to execute laws in seceding States; and to this Mr. Harlan replied. He said Republicans would not yield an inch before Lincoln's inauguration.

In the House on Thursday, nothing of interest, and on Friday, private bills.—*Obs.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Bigler introduced a Union-saving resolution.

Resolutions of inquiry were also introduced relative to Mississippi's action, and visiting steamers; also, relative to ordering troops to Charleston and other Southern points.

Mr. Polk made a speech on Mr. Hunter's resolutions relative to the withdrawal of the troops from Charleston.

In the House resolutions were introduced by Mr. Garnet to suspend the Federal laws in the seceding States.

Harris, of Va., introduced a resolution for the revival of the tariff of 1846.

McKean introduced a resolution in reference to the non-collection of revenue in S. Carolina.

Maynard of Tenn., introduced a resolution which was adopted, instructing a select Committee on Special Message, to consider and report, recommending that the issue be submitted to the people upon Holman's coersion resolutions.

Mr. English introduced a resolution to obtain an expression of opinion on Crittenden's resolutions.

The bill to re-organize the military of the District of Columbia was debated.

McClell and Cox made anti-secession speeches.

On the Army bill, Corwin, from the Committee of thirty-three, said he was ready to report.

It was made the special order for Monday.

## THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Last week we briefly noticed that the steamer Star of the West, with reinforcements for Fort Sumpter, endeavored to enter Charleston harbor, but was repulsed. The news has been confirmed, with the exception of the steamer being in a sinking condition, which is not true. She arrived safely at New York a few days thereafter. Subsequently a correspondence on the subject of the firing into the Star of the West took place between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens, the result of which was the determination of Major Anderson to lay the whole matter before the government at Washington. Of course Governor Pickens justifies the firing on the United States' vessel.

In regard to the matter, the following interesting statement we copy from the Petersburg Express:

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The now famous steamship Star of the West unexpectedly made her appearance in this port early this morning, three days from Charleston bar. She brings back with her the two hundred United States troops whom she failed to land at Fort Sumpter, and has besides a proper crew of sixty men.

CAPTAIN MCGOWAN'S STATEMENT.

Captain McGowan has handed the following statement to O. M. Roberts, Esq., the owner of the ship:

Sir—After leaving the wharf on the 5th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m., we proceeded down the bay, when we hove to, and took on board four officers and two hundred soldiers, with their arms, ammunitions, &c., and then proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at Sandy Hook, at 9 p. m.

Nothing unusual took place during the passage, which was a very pleasant one for this season of the year. We arrived at Charleston Bar at 1. 30 a. m., the 9th inst.

As the day began to break, we discovered a steamer just in the shore of us, who, as soon she saw us, burned one blue light and two red lights and signals, and shortly after steamed over the bar and into the ship channel. The soldiers were now all put below, and no one allowed on deck except our own crew

As soon as there was light enough to see, we crossed the bar and proceeded on up the channel (the outer bar buoy having been taken away) the steamer ahead of us sending off rockets, and burning lights until after broad daylight, continuing on her course up near two miles ahead of us. When we arrived about two miles from Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter being about the same distance, we could find no guiding marks for the bar as the lights were all out. We proceeded with caution, running very slow, and sounding, until about 4 a. m., being then in 4½ fathoms water, when we discovered a light through the haze, which at that time covered the horizon. Concluding that the lights were on Fort Sumter, after getting the bearings, we steered to the S. W. to the main ship channel, where we had to await day light, our lights having all been put out since 12 o'clock, to avoid being seen.

A little after six o'clock, a masked battery on Morris' Island, where there was a red Palmetto flag flying, opened fire upon us, distance five-eights of a mile. We had the American flag flying at our flag staff at the time, and soon after the first shot, hoisted a large American ensign at the fore. We continued on under the fire of the battery for over ten minutes, several of the shots going clear over us; one just passed clear of the pilot house, another passed between the smoke-stack and walking beams of the engine, another struck the ship abaft the fore rigging and stove in the planking, while another of the shots fired came within an ace of carrying away the rudder. At the same time there was a movement of two steamers, from near Fort Moultrie, one of them towing a schooner (I presume an armed schooner,) with the intention of cutting us off. Our position now became rather critical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within three-quarters of a mile, before we could keep away for Fort Sumpter. A steamer approaching us with an armed schooner in tow, and the battery on the Island firing at us all the time, and having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attack of the vessels, we concluded that to avoid certain capture or destruction we would endeavor to get to sea. Consequently we wore round, and steered down the channel, the battery firing upon us until the shot fell short.—As it was now strong ebb tide, and the water having fallen some three feet, we proceeded with caution, and crossed the Bar safely at 8 50 a. m., and continued on our course for this port, where we arrived this morning, after a boisterous passage. A steamer from Charleston followed us for about three hours, watching our movements.

In justice to the officers and crew of each department of the ship, I must add that their behaviour, while under the fire of the battery, reflected great credit on them.

Mr. Brewer, the New York pilot, was of very great assistance to me, in helping to pilot the ship over Charleston bar, and up and down the channel. Very respectfully,

JOHN MCGOWAN, CAPT.

Another account says that Capt. Anderson was observed on the ramparts of Fort Sumpter watching the same and levelling his glass in all directions. The general impression of the North respecting the easy access of Charleston harbor by vessels of large draft, is erroneous, as only vessels of light draft could get within a distance to do service.

Those in charge of the batteries on Morris' Island are by no means the inexperienced gunners that they were supposed to be, which was plainly proven by their shots, which for a time flew very lively about the vessel. Two of them took effect, and one passed between the smoke stack and the beam. The general feeling among the troops and crew on board is in favor of being landed at Fort Sumpter, and they are anxious to return with the proper means of offence and defence. Deeming it imprudent to again attempt a landing of the troops, she left for New York for further orders, which will probably reach here to-day (Friday.) The supposition on board is that they will return to Charleston.

REV. DR. EVERHART.—The Louisville Journal says:—"We learn that the Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, of Nashville Tenn., has been called to the Rectorship of Cavalry Church in this city. Mr. Everhart officiated in Cavalry Church last Sunday, and made a fine impression.—Should he accept the call he will be an acquisition to the already eminent pulpit talent of our city.

A GOOD START.—The Governor of South Carolina, says the National Intelligencer, reports the war expenses of the State to have already reached the sum of a million and a half of dollars, whilst the treasury is empty.

For the Press.

### Public Meeting in Davidson Co.

According to previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Davidson County, irrespective of party, was held at the Court House in Lexington on the 5th day of January, 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disturbed state of our national affairs.

On motion of J. C. Hedgecock, Esq., Dr. W. D. Lindsay was called to the Chair and Alfred Hargrave and C. F. Lowe appointed Secretaries.

B. A. Kittrell, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, a committee of nine was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The motion having been concurred in, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee, viz: B. C. Douthit, Dr. W. R. Holt, Henderson Adams, Solomon A. Mock, Dr. R. L. Beall, Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Rev. Willis L. Miller, D. W. C. Johnson, and E. D. Hampton.

Resolutions from Dr. W. R. Holt, D. W. C. Johnson, C. W Smyth, Alfred Hargrave and B. A. Kittrell were severally read, and, on motion, referred to the foregoing committee.

Dr. C. L. Payne made some appropriate remarks.

During the absence of the committee, J. W. Thomas, Esq., obeyed the call made upon him, and addressed the assemblage in a lengthy and able speech.

The Committee on resolutions after retiring for about one and a half hours, returned and reported the following, viz:

WHEREAS, an alarming crisis now exists in our national affairs, we, the people of Davidson County, solemnly feeling our responsibility to each other, to our children, to our State, the nation and the world,

*Resolved* 1st. That the Union of these States, the product of the valor, the wisdom, the prudent and harmonizing spirit of our fathers, has been productive of incalculable blessings to us as a people and demands our highest efforts to preserve and hand it down to posterity.

2nd. That the interests of each and every section are inseperably connected with those of all the rest; and what is in any way injurious to the one will be disastrous to the other.

3d. No section or state ought to separate itself from the confederacy, and thus expose the whole to the hazards of civil war and social and commercial ruin, without first using every honorable means to obtain a redress of our grievances; first, through the constitutional methods already provided; secondly, if those prove insufficient, by an effort to obtain additional constitutional guarantees; and then secession and revolution should only be the last resort.

4th. That a period has arrived in our history, as a nation, when the security of our institutions and the peace and prosperity of the whole people require additional constitutional provisions, which shall settle the question at issue, forever.

5th. That we consider as just and necessary, and therefore, kindly, moderately, yet firmly demand constitutional guarantees for the following points, to wit: A repeal of all State laws wherever found, which are contrary to the Constitution of the United States; additional guarantees for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, providing either for the safe return of the fugitive without expense to the owner, or his full value, at the place of escape, when his return shall be illegally resisted; security to slave property in the District of Columbia, and the public Dockyards, &c., of the United States, as long as slavery shall exist in the States where said District or property is located; security to slave property in the common territories as long as they shall remain in a territorial condition. No territory to be received as a State until it shall have an established population, at which time it shall be immediately received as a State, whenever applying.

6th. That these resolutions be forwarded to our Legislature, with the request that our representatives in the National Congress be instructed and requested to secure by every means in their power, such guarantees, and that all the slave States be invited to unite for that object.

7th. That our interests are inseperably connected with those of the Border States, North and South, and that our Legislature is requested to send delegates to a Convention of the Boarder States, at Baltimore, on the 12th February, or whatever other point may be agreed upon, to consult with them as to the proper course to be pursued, and we recommend that the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. A. Graham, Thos. Bragg and George E. Badger be appointed delegates.

8th. That we discountenance hasty and precipitate action, and recommend a prudent, moderate, and firm course, such as becomes the dignity of the State and the greatness of the threatening crisis.

9th. That we recommend that the State be put in a position of defence, immediately, by furnishing arms and re-organizing the Militia System of the State.

10th. That should we fail in obtaining constitutional guarantees for our just and due rights, then we recommend that a convention of all the States willing to establish such constitutional guarantee be called and a new confederacy be formed upon the basis of the old, with such guarantees as prudence and experience demands, with the provision that other States according to those guarantees may be received therein.

11th. That if the Cotton States will not unite with the Border States in securing these guarantees, and the extreme Northern States do not grant them, then, that effort should be made to establish a Central Confederacy preserving the national name, the national honor, and the national home, whose just and liberal course should invite a return of the recreant states, and the reconstruction of the Union.

12th. That, if in the complications that now exists in our Federal affairs, the exigency should hereafter arise that the Sovereign voice of the People of the State of North Carolina should be consulted, our Representatives in our State Legislature should be instructed to vote for a convention of the People to decide, solely upon questions of our National affairs.

13th. That these resolutions be sent to our Senators and Commoners in the General Assembly, and our Representatives at Washington.

All of which were adopted.

After the reading of the resolutions, patriotic speeches were made by Col. Sam'l Hargrave, B. A. Kittrell, Dr. W. R. Holt, B. C. Douthit, and D. W. C. Johnson.—Harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. All parties striving to attain a common end,—a peaceable and honorable adjustment of the present difficulties; and if possible, a preservation of the Union.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be sent to the People's Press, Greensboro' Patriot and Raleigh Standard for publication.

DR. W. D. LINDSAY, *President.*

C. F. LOWE, ALFRED HARGRAVE, } *Secretaries.*

### Synops's of the President's Message.

We give below a synopsis of the President's recent special message to Congress.

*Message from President Buchanan on the National Crisis*

WASHINGTON, Jan 9.—President Buchanan's message, sent into Congress to-day, states that matters, instead of becoming better, are worse, and all hope is diminished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says there can be no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property as far as practicable, under the existing laws.—His duty is to execute and not make the law. He says, at the opening of the session he called attention to the dangers to the Union, and recommended such measures of relief, as he believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country, and save it from the perils in which it was needlessly and unfortunately placed, and he does not now deem it necessary to repeat this opinion and recommendation. His conviction then expressed remains unchanged.—The right and duty to use the military and naval force against those who illlegally assail the Federal Government, are clear and undisputable, but the present state of things was beyond executive control. We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommends to Congress to meet the present emergency. To Congress is reserved the power to declare war, and to remove grievances that might lead to war, and thereby restore peace to the country—on them rests the responsibility. After eulogising the blessings of the Union, he says, should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in the Southern as in the Northern States.—Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people will redress all grievances. In the gloomiest times let every effort to conciliate be made, before we are plunged into a revolution if there is no other alternative. Let us have reflection! Would that Carolina had reflected! He appeals to Congress to say, in their might, that the Union shall and must be preserved by all constitutional means! He recommends Congress to devote themselves to prompt action with a view to peace. A division on the line of thirty-six deg. thirty min', is suggested as calculated to produce an adjustment. It was an imputation on the members to say that they will hesitate for a moment. The danger is on us. In several of the States forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution. The President then states the reasons why he had refrained from sending troops to Charleston harbor. He believed that this would have furnished a pretext if not a provocation on the part of South Carolina for aggression. Referring to Major Anderson, he says, that that officer could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held that post longer than forty-eight or sixty hours. President Buchanan concludes by saying that he had warned his country of the danger. He felt that his duty was faithfully, though imperfectly performed. He was conscious that he meant well for his country.

### FORTS CASWELL AND JOHNSON.

There appears to be no doubt that these forts have been occupied and are now held by citizens of this State, in disregard of the authority of the general government. The Wilmington Journal of Thursday says:

"The public here were startled yesterday afternoon by learning that the citizens of Smithville were in possession of the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, to-wit, Forts Johnson and Caswell. Fort Caswell is the fortification on Oak Island, Fort Johnson is simply a garrison or barracks at Smithville. Neither of these works have had any troops in them for years, consequently there was no resistance made to their being occupied, and, of course no collision, nor any harm done to the property.—We are not aware of the immediate cause of this movement on the part of our fellow-citizens of Brunswick, although we have heard that a dispatch had been received to the effect that a revenue cutter, the Forward, was on her way with troops, destined for Fort Caswell. How far this may be so, is more than we can say. No doubt the despatch was received and from a reliable source, but all sources of information are apt to be mislead themselves, and therefore to mislead others in these times."

This is the cause in which Mr. Person said, in the House of Commons a few days since, he would lose his life, if necessary!

The Journal, it seems, begins to doubt its own despatches. These sensation dispatches, sent from Wilmington to Raleigh, and from Raleigh all over the State to excite the people, are a part of the disunion programme.

*Ral. Standard.*

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—At a meeting of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia, held in the "city of brotherly love," December 1860, It was.

RESOLVED, that come what may of good or ill to our beloved Republic—Union or Disunion—the Howard Association will continue with undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our common country, wherever the victims of disease and misfortune shall solicit its friendly aid.


ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

## Forsyth Mass Meeting.

After Mr. Poindexter presented the proceedings of the late meeting in this county, and the resolutions having been read, Mr. Hanes said, in the legislature:

"Mr. Speaker: It was my good fortune to be present at the great Union meeting at Winston, at the time those resolutions were adopted, and I can truly say that, in numbers and respectability, in patriotism and talent, I have never seen that meeting surpassed. It was, indeed, such a great, such a spontaneous outpouring of the people from every nook and corner of the noble and patriotic county of Forsyth; such a meeting, without distinction of party as nothing but a great, a common danger, threatening the integrity and the perpetuity of this glorious Union could have brought together; for, although the day was inclement, yet more than a thousand freemen of Forsyth assembled on that occasion. And such a scene as presented itself on that occasion, it seldom falls to the lot of any man to witness more than once in a lifetime; all without distinction of party, assembled there as brothers. The old Whig and the old Democrat, who had maintained against each other an angry conflict for the spoils of office during twenty tempestuous years, shook each other by the hand and vowed that henceforth they would fight together in a common cause for the preservation and perpetuation of the Union formed by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of our forefathers; that they would cling to it as the palladium of our safety; as the last hope for the success of republican institutions, and of civil and religious liberty in America.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of being a native son of the noble and patriotic county of Forsyth. There I spent the days of my boyhood and the earlier years of my manhood. I am, therefore, extensively and well acquainted with the people, and I can truly say that a more noble, high-minded and gallant people—a people more devoted to the honor, the glory and the prosperity of North Carolina, and to the Federal Constitution and the Union as it is—can no where be found within the limits of the Old North State. Yet, sir, they are no submissionists. Whenever the Federal Government shall violate the Constitution and trample upon our rights, they will be among the first to offer resistance with arms in their hands. On the other hand, they will never submit to be driven out of the Union by the unconstitutional legislation of some of the Northern States, nor by the precipitate action of the cotton States without, at least, having exhausted every constitutional means to redress their grievances within it, and to mediate between the two sections."

From the National Intelligencer.

## Disunion Programme.

The subjoined communication, disclosing the designs of those who have undertaken to lead the movement now threatening a permanent dissolution of the Union, comes to us from a distinguished citizen of the South, who formerly represented his State with great distinction in the popular branch of Congress. Temporarily sojourning in this city, he has become authentically informed of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he communicates to us under a sense of duty, and for the accuracy of which he makes himself responsible. Nothing but assurances coming from such an intelligent, reliable source could induce us to accept the authenticity of these startling statements, which so deeply concern not only the welfare but the honor of the Southern people. To them we submit, without present comment, the programme to which they are expected to yield their implicit adhesion, without any scruples of conscience as without any regard to their own safety.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1861.

I charge that on last Saturday night a caucus was held in this city by the Southern Secession Senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. It was then and there resolved in effect to assume to themselves the political power of the South, and, to control all political and military operations for the present, they telegraphed to complete the plan of seizing forts, arsenals, and custom-houses, and advised the Conventions now in session, and soon to assemble, to pass ordinances for immediate secession; but, in order to thwart any operations of the Government here, the Conventions of the Seceding States are to retain their representations in the Senate and the House.

They also advised, ordered, or directed the assembling of a Convention of Delegates from the Seceding States at Montgomery on the 13th of February. This can of course only be done by the revolutionary Conventions usurping the powers of the people and sending delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a Provisional Government, which is the plan of the dictators.

This caucus also resolved to take the most effectual means to dragoon the Legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Virginia into following the Seceding States. Maryland is also to be influenced by such appeals to popular passion as have led to the revolutionary steps which promise a conflict with the State and Federal Governments in Texas.

They have possessed themselves of all the avenues of information in the South—the telegraph, the press, and the general control of the postmasters. They also confidently rely upon defections in the army and navy.

The spectacle here presented is startling to contemplate. Senators entrusted with the representative sovereignty of the States, and sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, while yet acting as the privy councillors of the President, and anxiously looked to by their constituents to effect some practical plan of adjustment, deliberately conceive a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government through the military organizations, the dangerous secret order, the Knights of the Golden Circle, "Committees of Safety," Southern leagues, and other agencies at their command; they have instituted as thorough a military and civil despotism as ever cursed a maddened country.

It is not difficult to foresee the form of government which a Convention thus hurriedly thrown together at Montgomery will irrevocably fasten upon a deluded and unsuspecting people. It must essentially be "a monarchy founded upon military principles," or it cannot endure. Those who usurp power never fail to forge strong chains.

It may be too late to sound the alarm. Nothing may be able to arrest the action of revolutionary tribunals whose decrees are principally in "secret sessions." But I call upon the people to pause and reflect before they are forced to surrender every principle of liberty, or to fight those who are becoming their masters rather than their servants.

EATON.

As confirming the intelligence furnished by our informant we may cite the following extract from the Washington correspondence of yesterday's Baltimore Sun:

"The leaders of the Southern movement are consulting as to the best mode of consolidating their interests into a Confederacy under a *Provisional Government*. The plan is to make Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, Provisional President, and JEFFERSON DAVIS Commander-in-Chief of the army of defence. Mr. Hunter possesses in a more eminent degree the philosophical characteristics of Jefferson than any other statesman now living. Col. Davis is a graduate of West Point, was distinguished for gallantry at Buena Vista, and served as Secretary of War under President PIERCE, and is not second to Gen. SCOTT in military science or courage."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following clause being under consideration—

"For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, $1,100,000;"

Mr. LEACH, of N. C., said: I move to reduce the amount to $550,000. I make this motion because, at the first session of the present Congress, I introduced a bill for the reduction of the pay and mileage of the members of Congress. I introduced that bill in good faith; and I believe that, if it could be brought to a vote of the House, it would pass; and if it shall pass, it will reduce the mileage and pay of members one half—the reduction that my amendment proposes. It ought to be adopted. The fearful condition of the country; the bankruptcy of the Treasury; the financial crisis that is upon us; considerations of justice and economy, all require it; and if not adopted, I want the country to understand that at this session we are borrowing money at twelve per cent. interest to pay the compensation and mileage of members of Congress, and the interest on the public debt. I believe retrenchment and reform ought to begin there; and then the people of the country would have some hope and confidence that Congress would cut down the expenses of the Government in all its departments. It ought to be done; and I trust it will be done. There is a bill before the House introduced by me for that purpose; and if it can be brought to a vote, I believe that reform, beginning at the right place, may be brought about. The cost of printing has already been reduced forty per cent., and a reduction ought to be made in this matter. The estimate for the present year is, $1,100,000. Last year it was $615,250. There was also, last year, an unexpended balance of $93,000, which may be applied to the next year, as I understand it. There is, then, it appears, a difference of some four or five hundred thousand dollars between the estimate of last year and the present.

The debate on the Appropriation bill was somewhat protracted in which Gen. Leach participated.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA.—Ex-Governor Call, of Florida, has published a lengthy address to the people of that State, abounding in strong national views and replete with the sentiment of true patriotism. He refers to the haste with which the Legislature of Florida, within four days after its late organization, passed an act calling a Convention of delegates to assemble on the 3d of January, for the avowed purpose of seceding from the Union, and adds the following emphatic warning:

"Now, my fellow citizens, on my responsibility and under the halter, if you please, before God and in the name of my country, I proclaim, that when the deed shall be done, it will be treason—*high treason*—against our constitutional Government."

THE CHARLESTON FORTIFICATIONS.—An "Engineer Officer" gives the following statement of the distances of the forts from Charleston city and from each other:

Fort Sumpter is three and three eights miles from Charleston, one and one-eighth miles from Fort Moultrie, three quarters of a mile to the nearest land, one and three-eighths miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five eighths miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is one mile from the town, and Fort Johnson is two and a quarter miles from the town. These measurements are correct, being taken from the latest surveys made by the United States Coast Survey.

*Arrest for Treason.*—J. N. Merriman, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was on Monday last arrested by the people of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Merriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the Un. States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same.

The letter is signed by his initials, J. N. M. When arrested, he acknowledged having written it. Lopse, his deputy was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out Mr. Merriman's letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. Both have been committed for trial.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A PROPOSITION.—A leading Republican member of the N. Y. Legislature having proposed resolutions instructing the Congressmen from that State to divide all the territory into two States, to be admitted at once into the Union, along with Kansas, the Democratic members held a caucus and unanimously resolved to support this, as a settlement of the territorial question.

## MARRIED,

By Rev. D. W. Doub, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WM. A. STROUP to Miss MARY Y. LONG. All of Forsyth.

In Bethania, on the 27th ult., by Esq. Hauser, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. LONG to Miss AMANDA J. MOSER. All of Forsyth.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Stokes Co., on the 23d inst., by A. Fulp, Esq., Mr. F. NADING of Forsyth to Miss M. FULP.

In Charlotte, on the 24th inst., Mr. W. SPRINKLE to Miss MARY S. HOLTON.

On the 20th inst., by Jas. E. Matthews, Esq., Mr. J. D. MARSHALL to Miss. E. ZIMMERMAN. All of Forsyth.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

*Report of Gen. Harney Relative to Montgomery's Kansas Raid.*—The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from General Harney, who has returned to St. Louis from his search for Montgomery and his band. It contains all the principal facts connected with Montgomery's raid, and throws some light in regard to the objects and purposes of the funds that are being collected for suffering Kansas. We quote the following:

I believe that Montgomery's band is fully as large as represented to be; they are sworn to protect each other by perjury, assassination and in every way possible.—Their object is, as declared publicly by themselves, to protect fugitive slaves in the Territory, to assist them to run away whenever an opportunity offers, "taking them east, and receiving sixty dollars per head," and to drive out of the Territory all who oppose them in so doing. A large portion of the population on the border either belongs to the organization or sympathize with them, and those who do not, dare not oppose them or give information concerning them. I am satisfied that the greater part, if not all the donations which are sent to sufferers in Kansas, goes into the hands of this band, and the greater portion of it is perverted from the use intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans. It would take a large force to thoroughly break up this band.

Montgomery has a regularly organized band of about sixty men, who receive ten dollars per month, besides a portion of the robberies, &c., and also spies and runners all over the country, who give him timely notice of any movements set on foot against him. The day before the troops reached Mound City, Montgomery's men to the number of between four hundred and five hundred, assembled and passed resolutions, a copy of which has been published in the Black Republican papers. I think the best and cheapest way to catch Montgomery and his party will be to furnish the Governor with funds, and let him do it his own way.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Gleaned from the Standard and the Observer.]

On Monday, the 7th, the Legislature again convened after the holiday recess.

We gather the most interesting proceedings:

The bill reported by the committee on federal relations in regard to the call of a Convention, was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, presented resolutions in regard to federal relations, and made an anti Lincoln speech, saying that his inauguration should not be submitted to by the people of the United States.

Mr. Turner presented a resolution, asking for information from the Governor as to whether he had been asked for forces to take and defend any of the forts on the coast of North Carolina; if so, by whom, and what his reply to this application was.

On motion of Mr. Avery, this resolution was laid on the table, by 24 to 12.

Mr. Waugh voted for laying on the table.

Proceedings of a number of public meetings were presented, mostly of a conservative character.

A bill to amend ch. 61 Rev. Code, in relation to internal Improvements, was rejected on 2d reading. The bill, we believe, was intended to remove restrictions upon railroad building by others than incorporated companies.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Hill, a bill to authorize the holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Caswell, to try all slaves now in jail in that county charged with rape and other felonies. The rule was suspended, the bill passed and sent to the Senate.

[From the Observer's Reporter.]

In SENATE, on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Simpson, the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on merchants from ¼ to ⅛ of 1 per cent.

Mr. Dickson, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of taxing the hire of Revolvers, Bowie Knives and other weapons. Adopted.

Mr. Street, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of taxing the hire of Slaves. Adopted.

An Engrossed bill from the House, to authorise the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the County of Caswell, to try all slaves now in jail in that County, under the charge of rape and other felonies, passed its several readings.

A bill to prohibit emancipation of slaves by will, passed their 2d readings.

Mr. Turner offered a resolution endorsing the resolutions introduced by Mr. Crittenden of Ky. in the U. S Senate, at the basis of an adjustment of our National troubles.

Mr. Turner spoke at length in favor of this resolution, and moved in conclusion that it lie on the table, and be printed, as he intended offering it as a substitute for the bill to call a State Convention, which he understood would shortly be reported to the Senate. He would then fully give his reasons for urging their passage. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—To-day, after the ordinary business of receiving petitions and memorials, and the introduction of resolutions and bills, the House, on motion of Mr. Green of Franklin, suspended the rule in order to take up the Senate bill, making an appropriation for arming the State. The bill being read the third time, the following amendments were offered and successively voted down, viz:

By Mr. Henry, requiring the arms, when purchased, to be distributed to the counties in proportion to the number of men therein capable of bearing arms.

By Mr. Shober, requiring the companies receiving the arms to give security therefor.

By Mr. Ferebee, forbidding the arms to be taken out of the State.

These amendments were advocated by the movers and by Messrs. Farrow, Merrimon, Crumpler, Davis of Rutherford, and Guthrie, and were opposed by Messrs. Person and Meares.

The bill passed its 3d reading, yeas 73, Nays 26.

There was no other business transacted in the House to day, the report of which would be of general interest.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Can 9, Mr. Waugh presented the Union resolutions adopted by the late Mass Meeting held in Forsyth county.

A number of memorials and resolutions from public meetings in various parts of the State were introduced.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

## THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Senate went into committee of the whole, on the special order—the Bill to call a convention of the people.

The bill was read and Mr. Avery offered a substitute providing for a call of the Convention by a two-thirds vote. The original proposes that it be called by the vote of a bare majority of the two houses.

Mr. Turner opposed the bill in toto, but was glad that the substitute had been offered, as it proposed to relieve the bill of one of its most obnoxious features.

Mr. Brown opposed the substitute, in that it omitted the oath of qualification which the original bill proposes, should be administered to the delegates to the Convention.

Mr. Avery replied, denying the right of the Legislature to restrict by oath or otherwise, the action of the Convention.

Mr. Brown rejoined, and Mr. Avery again addressed the committee, urging the adoption of his substitute.

Mr. Erwin addressed the committee, repelling the imputations which Mr. Brown had cast on the motives of those who favored the adoption of Mr. Avery's substitute.

Mr Brown denied having impugned the honesty, purity and patriotism of any one's motives.

Mr. Erwin resumed, and said that notwithstanding the gentleman's disclaimer, his remarks owing to his high position, &c.,—had all the weight and influence of personal imputations. Such was the inevitable impression which Mr. Brown's speeches were calculated to leave on every mind.

Mr. Erwin's speech elicited much laughter and applause from the lobby and galleries.

Mr. Brown replied to Mr. Erwin.

Mr. Barringer opposed the doctrine of coercion, and denied being a disunionist *per se*, although his speech was as ultra in its tone as any yet made in the Senate.

Mr. Turner addressed the committee in reply to Mr. Erwin.

On motion of Mr. Avery the Committee rose and asked leave to sit again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill for the protection of the people and property of the State.

Mr. Sharpe moved to print Mr. Avery's substitute for the bill calling a Convention. Adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, A substitute for the Committee's bill was offered by Mr. Person, who, in introducing it, took ground in favor of the right of secession, and that North Carolina should immediately secede. He occupied nearly the whole of the time of the sitting.

The matter will be again debated to-morrow in the House.

In SENATE, on Thursday the 10th, Mr. Hall introduced a bill to repeal the act prohibiting Jews from holding office.

Mr. Walker, a bill to tax dogs and protect sheep.

The Senate in the committee of the whole, took up the Convention bill, the question being on Mr. Avery's substitute; and

Mr. Barringer spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson spoke at length on the same side. He denounced Lincoln as a traitor and usurper, and was opposed to his inauguration.

Mr. Ramsey of Rowan followed in an able union Speech.

In the COMMONS, Constitutional Union resolutions were presented from Davie, Cumberland and Anson.

Mr. Crumpler of Ashe in committee of the whole on the Convention bill "entered to some length into a discussion of the subject of the present state of the country; his speech being one of force and eloquence, not often excelled in legislative debate."

Mr. Guthrie, a bill to authorise N. C. R. R. Co., to run a branch to Chapel Hill.

[From the Observer's Reporter.]

In SENATE, January 11.—Mr. Brown from the Committee on Banks and Currency, reported back the bill to charter the Bank of Thomasville—recommending its passage.

Mr. Erwin, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill for the reorganisstion of the Militia system.

The Senate went into the Committee of the whole on the Convention bill.

Mr. Brown spoke against Mr. Avery's substitute.

Mr. Bledsoe followed, opposing the substitute because of the mode it prescribed for the election of delegates. The substitute, in his opinion, placed it in the power of a small minority of the people to bind and muzzle the majority.

Messrs. Avery and Erwin replied to Mr. Bledsoe, who also rejoined.

Mr. Sharpe opposed the call of an unrestricted Convention. He did not believe the Legislature had power to call any convention on the subject of Federal Relations.

Mr. Brown spoke with much force and ability against an open and unrestricted Convention and the substitute offered by Mr. Avery.

In the COMMONS, January 11th,

Mr. Hall presented a petition from Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, for a new county by the name of Brevard.

Mr. Autrey, a bill to exempt from taxation goods wares and Merchandize, the growth and manufacture of the State.

Mr. Person, from committee on federal relations, the resolution offered by Mr Love yesterday, against the coercion of a State, recommending a substitute, declaring that the Gen. Gov. should not coerce those States that have seceded, nor march any troops through this State to coerce any of those States. Made special order for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Folk opposed the South Carolina mode of secession, but if this State should find it impossible to stay in the Union, she should claim her interest in all the public property, and act in co-operation with other Southern States.

Mr. Bowman was against precipitate secession and in favor of submitting the action of a convention, should one be called, for ratification by the people.

Mr. Harris for a firm stand in defence of our rights; an unmistakeable declaration of our demands, but would exhaust all constitutional efforts before resorting to the remedy of dissolution. He opposed the idea of a middle confederacy.

In SENATE, Jan. 12, Mr. Turner offered a resolution condemning the recent lawless seizure of Fort Caswell, and asking the Governor to communicate to the Senate any information he may have concerning its capture; and whether he had been previously consulted by its captors. Mr. T. urged the adoption of the resolution and denounced the seizure as treason to the U. S. Government and as tending to involve the State in civil war.

Mr. Taylor of Brunswick opposed the resolution, and applauded the action it condemned.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolution on the table

Mr. Thomas of Davidson asked Mr. Avery to withdraw his motion a moment that he might make a personal explanation. Mr. Avery refused. He wished to cut off debate.

The resolutions were tabled, 25 to 17.

Mr. Thomas having voted in the affirmative, now moved to reconsider, and commenced his explanation.

Mr. Avery rose to a point of order. He said the Senate had decided that a motion to table was not debateable; consequently a motion to reconsider a vote to lay on the table, was not debateable.

The Chair ruled that the gentleman from Davidson was not in order.

After considerable noise and confusion,

Mr. Thomas stated that he had learned from a reliable source that the Governor, when consulted by those who wished the capture of the Fort, expressed an unqualified disapproval of such proceeding, and told them that the commission of such an act would be treason.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson then addressed the Senate in a rambling, disconnected manner.

A message from the House of Commons proposed to set apart next Saturday for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. The Senate concurred.

Mr. Worth moved to postpone the consideration of the Special Order (the Convention Bill) until Monday next at 12 o'clock. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

In the COMMONS, nothing of general interest, it being private bill day. The House was occupied on bills to incorporate schools, lodges, &c. &c.

RALEIGH, Jan. 14.—The House passed today a resolution requesting the General Government and the State authorities to leave the forts and arsenals in *statu quo* for the present.

The Convention Bill was discussed in both Houses, but no vote was taken, and there was not much excitement.

The resolution against coercion was postponed until to morrow. It will certainly be passed.

1860.] MELLER'S [1860

CONFECTIONERY
AND
FANCY TOY STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms. F. W. MELLER.
Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

PATROL NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY COURT, }
DECEMBER TERM, 1860. }

Ordered by the Court, that under the 4th Clause, 83rd Chapter Revised Code, entitled Patrols, the Patrols of every District in the County are directed to visit every negro house and suspected places, at least once every week, or oftener, if they think necessary. And they direct that no pass shall be written for more than one day, or from Saturday night until Monday morning; and that the particular house which their owners wish their Slaves to visit or work at, shall be specified. And further, that the Clerk advertise this Order at the Courthouse door, and in the Western Sentinel and Salem Press for one Month. Witness,
A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

Salem Confectionery
AND FANCY STORE,
J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of
Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,
which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of
Confectioneries.
Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINES, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.
Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.
Salem, Nov. 26, 1860. 32-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

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## HOME JOURNAL FOR 1861.

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O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman.
Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.
January 11, 1861. $5 38-6w.

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AND
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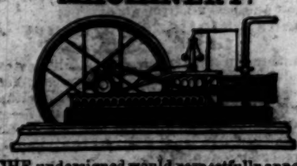

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BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

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Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

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D. H. BLUM, } Executors
A. M. BLUM,

Jan. 4, 1861. 37-3t

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A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

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May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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| M. Doyle, | Messrs. J. Prather & Son, |
| Miss Sarah A. Davis, | William Penn, |
| " Alice M. Davis, | Mrs. Catharine Rick, |
| D. Fuller, 2 | F. Reese, |
| Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp, | J. T Rights. |
| " Julia Fulk, | A. A. Rominger, |
| Thomas Fedrel, | J. M. Snyder, |
| R. C Gray, | J. L. Shutt, |
| A. Geesley, | Peter Sink, |
| B. F. Grove, | Martin Smith, |
| Jno. W. Gentry, | A. C Trafton, |
| Miss Catharine Hines, | Levi Tuck, |
| Thomas M. Hampton, | P. VanLien, |
| W. P. Henly, | Miss Mary Walsh, |
| F J Hoyt, | A S Wagoner, |
| H. Hoover, | L. W. Wright, |
| C E Jordan. | Andrew Yokly. |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised

O A. KEEHLN, P. M

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861

## Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

*A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.*

**The Howard Association,** in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

## JAMES M. EDNEY,

### General Purchasing and

## Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

**Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,**

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Bishops," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand Drawings and Prices sent free.

**147 Chambers Street, New York.**

Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.

**References.**

McPheeters Ghesilin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D.R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

**COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,**

CHOCOLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.

For sale at the Drug Store

Salem Feb. 19. 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

**Pink Powders,** at the Drug Store.

## Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound. CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

**Flavoring Extracts** at the Drug Store

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSH at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

**Yeast Powders,** Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE

**Hoofland's Bitters** at the Drug Store.

## HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW**

***Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.***

*(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)*

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap at the Salem Confectionery. J. O. HALL.

## A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

**BIBLES.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, are requested to call immediately and pay the interest, or I shall make them pay principal and interest. JOSEPH ULOURE.

Dec. 19th, 1860. 50-1m.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a empire for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

*Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.*

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

**Price 25 cents per Box: Five boxes for $1.00.**

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

Boner & Crist, Salem; R Gray, Winston; W P. Healy, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

**WOOD, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!**

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis, Missouri

**Prizes vary from $2 to $100,000!**

**TICKETS FROM $3 to $100!**

☞ Circulars, giving full explanation, and the Scheme to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or WOOD, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

**SAPONIFIER,**

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

**For the Hair.**—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

**For the Complexion.**—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

***TO PHYSICIANS,***

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

## JOS. UTLEY,

## Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 23, 1859.